Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 20.

Poetry.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the robe of azure night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And stripped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light--
Then from its mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave mto his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trampings loud,
When strive the warriors of the storm.
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hove in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke.
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of our country! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet
Has dimmed the glittering bayonet;
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
And when the cannon mounting loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the Seas! on ocean wave.
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven—
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Virginia on Secession in 1814.

The following article on the right of a State to secede, we copy from the *Richmond Enquirer* of Nov. 1, 1814:

"THE UNION IS IN DANGER.—Turn to the Convention of Hartford, and learn to tremble at the madness of its authors. How far will such madmen advance? Though they may conceal from you the project of disunion, though a few of them may have concealed it from themselves, yet who will pretend to set bounds to the range of disaffection? One false step after another may lead them to resistance to the laws, to a treasonable neutrality, to a war against the Government of the United States. In truth, the first act of resistance to the law is *treason* to the United States. Are you ready for this state of things? Will you support the men who would plunge you into this ruin?

"No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a *right* to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. *The majority of States* which from the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional laws is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the *Federal Republican*, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a *Federalist*. "We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of Americans, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to *save the Union*."

Circumstances may change, but principles are eternal. If the declaration that "no state or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord," was good Southern *docorine* in 1814, and if "any other doctrine, such as that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union," was 'an abominable heresy' at that date, how has it come to pass we find ourselves denounced for holding to the faith of the Madisonian Republicans? Who has changed?

A Western paper published a number of verses a few days ago, one of which reads as follows:

That rainy day I met her
When she tripped along the street,
And with petticoats half lifted,
Showed a dirty pair of feet.

The next day the editor corrected an error in the last line—"dirty" read "dainty."

PLANT CORN.

The New York *Tribune* gives some very wholesome advice on the subject of increasing, largely, the territory to be cultivated in corn this year. In this latitude it is still time to profit by it. As the season is, corn planted—yellow variety—any time up till the 20th inst., will just do as well as that which was put into the ground a week ago. Every farmer may yet find a few acres suitable, which he did not intend so to occupy. We also urge upon all, while they can, to put every foot of ground they can spare, in requisition for cultivating this most useful crop. Don't fear there will be no market or price for it. If there should not be as soon as it is ripe, it will *keep* till there is a demand. Get the crop in anyhow; by a little attention it will grow and can be harvested at your leisure. The *Tribune* goes on to say:

"In times of high excitement like this the agricultural districts feel it as keenly as the cities, and are quite as likely to neglect their farms as we are to leave our desks and workshops. Look at the condition of some portion of the South even now. Illinois has saved some parts of Miss., from starving, for they had raised all cotton and no corn. The whole rebel region is, in fact, at this moment dependent on Northern granaries for food. Cut off their supplies, and they must perish or succumb.

Most happily, the North is bountifully supplied with food of all kinds. But our flour, and grain, and beef, and pork, are constantly leaving us for Europe in large quantities. We shall probably this year export more food than in any similar period in our history. England alone wants every bushel of grain and every barrel of meat we can spare. This drain must empty our granaries and warehouses, running up prices even higher than at present, and making the coming crops our sole dependence for the future. Every idle acre should therefore be planted, now, while time and opportunity permit it to be done. Every bushel of corn raised will be wanted. No one knows but half a million of men may yet be needed to finish up this rebellion in a way to make the peace as lasting as we intend it shall be. The country has resolved that it will no longer have its industry blasted every few years, either by compromise or rebellion. Remember, friends, we are fighting to preserve the Government itself. Compromise is dead, but rebellion is alive and rampant. We intend to crush it and preserve the Union, cost what it may.—But in the mean time, while one army looks to its muskets, let the army of farmers look to its cornfields. The South cannot plant either corn or cotton as aforetime. Thousands who cultivate corn are already flying from their plantations. Every ship that reaches our harbors, every train that enters our depots, is crowded with fugitives abandoning every thing to save their lives. We have full evidence that the slaves in many places already hesitate to work as usual, and cannot be lashed into it with the old impunity. How many fields of grain that may be already planted will be trampled under foot of Northern armies, which a continuation of this unparallelled rebellion must compel us to march over in crushing it out?—Bear in mind that more than forty forts, and mints, and arsenals, and custom houses must be captured from the rebels, or surrendered at diseretion. There is no mistaking the magnitude of the work to be done, but were it thrice as heavy it would be done nevertheless.

All this will require men—Northern men—men from the plow as well as from the workshop and the mine. Never have farmers been so imperatively called on to plant every possible acre within their power. The home market alone will pay them. The South must be fed by the North another year, and if the political troubles in Europe should end in a general war, a demand must follow which will make our farmers rich Be active, friends, while the season is before you! Double the size of your cornfields—somebody will want all your crop.

DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.

How true and exquisitely beautiful is the following, which is taken from an article in the Dublin University Magazine:—"To me, few things appear so beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little, innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death Crimeless and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow, and explored the mystery of dissolution. There is death in its sublimest and purest image; no hatred, no hypocracy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darkened that little face; death has come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearning of love, indeed, cannot be stifled; for the prattle and the smile, all the little world of thoughts that were so delightful, are gone forever. Awe, too will overcast us in its presence, for we are looking on death; but we do not fesr for the lonely voyager; for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of its all-wise Father; and of such, we know, is the kingdom of Heaven."

Everywhere there is death. Is it not a remarkable fact that there is nothing that you can plant, or build, or lay aside, that death in some of his formulas does not instantly set upon? Build walls of granite, and they decay? the breath of death will instantly begin to act upon them. Build your Houses of Parliment of stone selected by the best judges, and death with its fangs is already gnawing into dust the fabric that cost millions of the nation's wealth. The sweetest flowers that burst into bloom will no sooner reach their full bloom and beauty than death will breathe upon them, and they will wither and be resolved into earth again. All that man builds, all that nature throws up from her bosom, all that is beautiful in the heights, all that is fragrant in the depths, all are under the *regime* of decay, disease, and death.

COUNTRY AND PARTY.

The uprising of a great people is a sublime spectacle, and all the more sublime because all party differences are forgotten. The wiping out of party lines in the Free States is the first grand benefit resulting from the war for the Union on which we have entered. It is, we trust, an angury of continued good results, succeeding one another rapidly, until we are once more a harmonious as well as a united people.

With the exception of a few professional party leaders of the Democratic school, who fret under the loss of their occupations, there are no people in the Free States that ever talk now of Democracy or Republicanism. The masses of the Democrats are with the masses of the Republicans. The people are true to the nation, and they do not ask the party leaders how they shall act, but, with the true instinct of patriotism, they rush to the defence of the national standard, ready to follow that hallowed emblem of freedom and Union where ver it may go, in any part of the land.

The Southern people are amazed at this unanimity: for they had been led to believe by the Secession leaders that a large portion of the Democrats at the North would refuse to fight against them, if they did not actually rise to assist them. Here is what the New Orleans *Bee* says on this subject:

"There is no doubt whatever that an opinion prevailed among us that if Lincoln should attempt, to make war upon the South, the conservative element in the North would overwhelm his administration, and by timely divisions would extend aid and succor to us. It was thought that the thirty thousand anti-Lincoln majority in New York city would act substantially with the South, or at all events would exhibit its genuine sympathy with that section by declining to take up arms in behalf of the Federal Government. There were not wanting amoung us, too, numbers of shrewd and experienced citizens who calculated largely on the commercial ties and identity of interests between the South and West, and who believed that ultimatly Ohio, Indiana and other States in that quarter would be glad to unite their destinies with those of a Southern Confederacy. How the first blast of the Northern bugle has blown away these bubbles of the imagination!"

The hallucination under which the South has blundered into its atrocious rebellion is plainly confessed in this extract. It is bitterly dispelled by "the first blast of the Northern bugle." The great city of New York, with its thirty thousand majority against Lincoln's election, is as enthusiastic and patrioite as any other city in the land. Old Tammany Hall rings with the shouts of exulting Democrats who are ready to fight, along side of their old enemies at the polls, for the preservation of the Union and the avenging of the outrage done to the National flag. Leading Democrats are commanding regiments, and fraternizing with leading Republicans. Democratic Governors are giving aid to the Federal Government from their private fortunes. Indeed there is no question of party politics in this contest; but there is a generous rivalry among all classes of citizens in the noble work of preserving the nation.

But not only in the Free States does the feeling prevail in behalf of the Union. The Democratic Governor of Delaware has called for volunteers to answer the demand of the President, and the people have come forward gallantly at the call. Many parts of Maryland are ablaze with anthusiasm for the Union, and thousands of volunteers are ready to fight for it there. The counties of Northwestern Virginia, are as eager to maintain the cause of the country as those of Pennsylvania.—Volunteers are organizing in Kentucky, who will be placed under the command of Kentucky's noble and loyal son, the gallant Anderson, of Fort Sumpter. Missouri has already five thousand of her brave sons enrolled for service under the stars and stripes. There is not a doubt that, if necessary, fully fifty thousand soilders can be obtained from the Slave States alone, to aid the Federal Government in putting down this atrocious rebellion.

But not one company for the service of the rebels could be mustered in the Free States, if they were raked for traitors from one end to the other. The North is a unit for the Union; it will have thousands of active allies in the Slave States, and many more thousands will show themselves there as soon as they are assured of the protection of the Federal Government from the violence of mobs and the cruelty of rebel leaders. There is no question of party now. The people are for the country and the Government, and the strong arm of the people must prevail.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FAITH.—A little fellow eight years old, who was without a relative in the whole world, was asked by a lady if he did not have fears as to whether he would get along in life. The child looked up, with a perplexed and inquiring eye, as if uncertain of her meaning and troubled with a new doubt. "Why," said he, "don't you think God will take care of a feller, if he puts his trust in him, and does the best he can?"

In your discourse take heed what you speak, and to whom you speak, how you speak, and when you speak; when you speak, speak wisely; a fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.

An Irishman meeting a countryman, inquired his name.

'Walsh,' said the man.

'Walsh,' responded Paddy, "are ye from Doublin? I knew two old maids there of that name; was either of 'em yer mother?"

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Secretary of State, William H. Seward, in his instructions to the Minister to the French Court, William L. Dayton, is very explicit on the subject of the relations of this government towards the rebels of the south. We give the concluding portion of his letter.

The path of executive duty has thus far been too plainly marked out by stern necessities to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency, and the responsibility it devolves, have extinguished in the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this administration that this government is to come to an end at all, much less for the want of harmony or in devotion to the country. M. Thouvenel's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so-called confederate states, is entirely satisfactorily, altho' it was attended by a reservation of views concerning general principles applicable to a cause that need not now be discussed. In the unofficial conversation, Mr. Faulkner says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding states into submission to the federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the constitutional compact as would invite the seceding states back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a seperate sovereignty.—The time when these questions had pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently, while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and in seditious preparations, willing to hope that the mediation offered on all sides would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted a revolution, with open, flagrant, and deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all thecomplaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so: but on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the federal authority, and to save the Union from danger.

You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same republic and the same Constitution that has already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country, and these will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasury to the great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that a thought of the dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here; and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

From the Huntingdon Globe, (Douglas.)

The Twenty Days Ended.

The twenty days given by the President, for the Secessionists to disband and return to their homes as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, expired on Sunday, and from the determined stand heretofore taken by the President we presume he will proceed at once to march our troops to the South and *compel* the rebels to recognize his power and the power of our government. We may therefore expect, unless there is some beautiful backing down on the part of the South, to hear of a desperate conflict between the contending parties before the week is ended. Lincoln has done nobly thus far, and we hope he may not falter for an instant, until secessionism is buried so deep that it will never be heard of again. Our soldiers are "spiling for a fight," and the South has carried the joke so far, that she must either "come to time" or "take to the water," which we opine she will ere the second engagement, at farthest. Had the South known what she does now, six months ago, we believe she would never have allowed it to go as far as it has.—We will meed them the praise of being chivalrous, but in this instance they missed their mark. They made their calculations for a united South and a divided North, but in this they were sadly (for them) mistaken, for they find it just the reverse—a divided South and a united North. Their papers sneeringly remark that our soldiers are all poor house paupers, and that they can whip five to one. Well, from the way the wind blows from that direction just now, they will have a chance of trying it on, and they will find that *our paupers* know how to fight, more especially since they are all *volunteers*, and have not been *pressed* into service. We want to see the goverument carry the war to the bitter end. The time for compromises have passed. The time for treaties ended long ago, and they must now be brought to see their madness at the point of the bayonet. Their leaders must be given up to the authorities, a fair and impartial trial allowed them, and a Regiment of their own soldiers should be made to shoot them. The country will never be safe as long as these rebellious scoundrels, who have become so aristocratic that they sneer at a poor laboring man, and call him the mud-sill of society, &c., are permitted to roam at large over this glorious land. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when the bone and sinew of our country are despised by the very men they feed, when the Stars and Stripes are scoffed at and trampled beneath their feet, and when the Constitution and laws are set at defiance, and the Union declared null and void. The retribution of a just and holy God, will surely overtake them.

A dancer once said to a Spartan, 'you cannot stand on one leg as I can.' 'Perhaps not,' said the Spartan, "but any goose can.,

A henpecked husband writes—'Before marriage I fancied wedded life would be all sunshine; but afterward I found out it was all moonshine.'

CAIRO, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is the most southerly point of free territory, and extends as it were into the very bosom of the slaveholding States. It is true that the States of Missouri and Kentucky, so far, have not placed themselves in an attitude of hostility towards the General Government, but we may readily presume that where there is any doubt of loyality of a State, the War Department will act upon that doubt as if it were a certainty, and take such measures as will resist any demonstration which such States may hereafter make. The rail roads of Illinois and adjoining States offer such facilities for transportation as will make it an easy matter to concentrate a large force and any amount of supplies which may be needed, at Cairo; and undoubtedly this point will be made the base of whatever operations may be undertaken down the river. It is said that the secessionists have been well aware of the importance of this place, and at the last accounts from that locality, it was believed that they intended to send an expedition to take it. If they had such an intention, they have delayed it too long, for the force now collected there is sufficiant to defend it against any attack. Cairo is undoubtedly destined to gain a historical reputation, and in a few days we may find the newspapers embellished with wood-cut maps and views of this "soon to be famous" city and its vicinity. In a commercial point of view, Cairo is a place of much importance, but the unfavorable nature of the land has prevented the building of a large city. It requires a war to make its value to the Union known to the people.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—*A time to Preach and a time to Fight.*"—One of the most thrilling reminiscenees of the American Revolution is related of General Peter Muhlenberg, whose ashes repose in the burying ground of "The Old Trappe Church," in Montgomery county, this State. When the war broke out, Gen. Muhlenburg was rector of a Protestant Episcopal Church, Dunmore county, Virginia. On Sunday morning, he administered the Lord's Supper to his charge, stating that in the afternoon of that day he would preach a sermon on "The duties men owe to their country." At the appointed time the building was crowded with anxious listeners.

The discourse, if we remember correctly, was founded on a text from Solomon—"There is a time for every purpose and for every work." The sermon burned with patriotic fire; every sentence and intonation told the speaker's deep earnestness in what he was saying. Pausing a moment at the close of his discourse he repeated the words of his text, and then, in tones of thunder, exclaimed: "*The time to preach is past;* THE TIME TO FIGHT HAS COME!" and suiting the action to the word, he threw from his shoulders his clerical robes and stood before his congregation in military uniform. Drumming for recruits was commenced on the spot, and it is said that almost every male of suitable age in the congregation enlisted forthwith.

TRAITORS EXECUTED.

Two Men Shot—Two More Hanged.

A letter from a member of the 7th Regiment to his father, dated Washington, 28th April, states that the regiment on that morning received an addition of 175 men from New-York, all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six Secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the Navy-Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordenance Department, and had been set to work filling bombs; but instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says:

"And now to give you an example of the punishment traitors receive, we can see from where I am writing, about two miles from shore, on the yard-arm of the United States brig Caledonia, *two men hanging*—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the Rebels at Charleston; the other for piloting the 7th Regiment on the Chesapeake bar—with the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possesion of Annapolis before the seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons, and conveyed him on board the brig, and now he is hanging for his crime."

BROWNLOW, the famous fighting parson, is pouring the most effective batteries of hot shot into the ranks of the secessionists, a specimen of which we give in the following.

THE FIRST SECEDER.—The Devil was the first secessionist ever known, and he seceded from a better government than the leaders of our cotton states did, but from the same motives. "Rule or ruin," was the platform of both. Here, for the most part, the people have been fifed and drummed out of the Union, and denied a voice upon a subject. The same spirit actuate secessionists wherever they may be found. Had Bell or Douglas been elected the same state of things would now be upon us.—These southern conspirators *intended* all this mischief, and they have brought it about.—The southern Democracy are to blame for all this thing.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—It is related in Baltimore, that one of the wounded Massachusetts men—a mere youth—after the fight with the mob, crept into a shop and was kindly sheltered by the owner, and on being questioned why so young a man as he came so far with arms, he murmured faintly, but "with a simple affection," the account says, with dying breath, "*The Stars and the Stripes.*"

THE Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* is taking a curious turn. It either is or affects to be alarmed lest the State should, after all, back out from secession. It admits that there is a strong and dangerous Union element even in Virginia, and thinks Jeff. Davis "cannot move on too soon," to save the State from leaving the "Confederacy." These double dealing scoundrels are not to be trusted in any case—the Government will make a sure thing of it, of course, by supporting the Union men and recapturing Norfolk Navy Yard, Harper's Ferry, &c., but it is not improbable that the Secession leaders in Virginia begin to feel a little uncomfortable about their necks; for if the Union men themselves in all the States which have been brought to the verge of ruin by the Traitor crew do not yet hang them by scores or hundreds, we are deceived. The day must come when the Southern masses will learn that all the mischief, villainy and crime was wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable.

MILITARY FORCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Under this head the Adjutant General of this State issues from his office at Harrisburg, May 3, 1861, an official list of the names and number of companies of this State, sworn into service of the United States, and also of these tendered and declined. The number sworn into service exclusive of Philadelphia, is one hundred and sixty-one companies, Philadelphia furnishes an addition of eight regiments—making eighty additional companies—or a total of two hundred and forty-one companies accepted.—The totall number of companies offered and rejected, or declined for the present, is *two hundred and eighty-three!* And this does not, by any means, include all or nearly all the companies organized in the State, and ready for service whenever wanted; nor one of the numerous "Home Guards" of the State!—What a people we are when we half try!

A SOLDIER'S RATIONS.

For breakfast, 7 A. M., there will be furnished for each man provisions in the following quantities:

One quart of good coffee.
Eight ounces of bread.
Three eighths of a pound of beef.
At 12 M., for dinner.
Five-eighths of a pound of beef or mutton, well cooked, with potatoes.
One quart of baked beans to every ten men, and every other day, in the lieu of baked beans, rice, bean or vegetable soup, will be furnished at the rate of one pint per man.
At 5 P. M., for supper.
Eight ounces of bread.
Three pints of coffee.
One quarter pound of cold beef or mutton.

The coffee to be furnished will be properly sweetened and milk in due proportion will also be provided.

PATRIOTIC INCIDENT.—At the Boston meeting to summon recruits for Fletcher Webster's regiment, the following telling incident occured. The chairman notified the meeting that subscriptions would be received, when a little boy promptly came forward and said, "*This is from Stephen Decatur, sir.*" It proved to be a check for $100. The father stood by and proved to be blind. He is an officer of the navy who lost his sight in the service, and a nephew of Commodore Decatur of the last war. Nine cheers were given which made the halls ring. Five thousand dollars were immediately subscriped for the regiment, which is to leave this week. One hundred young ladies were making garments for the men.

A TYPO IN WOE.—A poor editor out West somewhere, falling into the hands of the Philistines, broke forth in the following gizzard moving appeal:

Sheriff, spare that press!
Touch not a single type;
Don't put me in distress,
To stick to me through life.
'Tis all in all to me—
If lost, what shall I do?
Then why not let it be?
Oh, Sheriff, boo! boo! boo!

A PITHY REPLY.—The Newport *News* reports the following:—"A correspondance, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Gov. Hicks, of Maryland and Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, by telegraph:—

Governor Hicks to Governor Sprague.—"I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island Regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus avoid trouble."

Governor Sprague to Governor Hicks.—"The Rhode Island Regiment are going to fight, and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington."

A FINAL SETTLEMENT DEMANDED.—The pecuniary loss which the country has already suffered from the Jeff. Davis rebellion cannot be less than $500,000,000. Does anybody suppose that the people will consent to patch up with any halfway arrangement a controversy which has cost them so dear, and leave it to be revived again hereafter? Such a supposition is absurd. The business is now to be finished and settled forever, so that it can never be brought up for consideration again.

The Secretary af War is determined not to be defeated by the treason of the Governors of those border States who refuse to respond to the proclamation of the President for troops. He has therefore determined to accept the offer of independent regiments from these States, and his resolution has already called out several splendid regiments from these very States.

An editor down South apologized for delay in the issue of his paper, as he had an extra 'male' to attend to during the week.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 17, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The Bedford *Gazette* is weekly publishing articles, editorial and otherwise, in which it attempts to divide public opinion in this County, which is now almost unanimous in favor of upholding our country in the war forced upon us by the traitors who are now in rebellion against the Government of the United States. We state without fear of successful contradiction, that there are not twenty disunionists in Bedford County, and they follow the lead of the Bedford *Gazette*. The Democrats of Bedford County, with the exception of these few referred to above, condemn the course of that paper, and support the Government in its efforts to crush this infamous rebellion, which has been begun with less cause than any other in history. The following are a few of the outrages of the secession traitors:

They marched in armed bodies and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; but it was not war.

With arms in their hands they captured millions of dollars worth of cannon, small arms and munitions of war, belonging to the United States; but it was not war.

They seized the ships of the United States: but it was not war.

They seized the mints and the money of the United States, and applied them to their own use; but it was not war.

They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying supplies to a fortress of the United States; but it was not war.

They besieged the fortresses of the United States, surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; but it was not war.

They fired on Fort Sumter, compelled the lowering of the American flag, and the surrender of that Fort; but according to the Bedford *Gazette*, all this was not war.

But if the United States attempt to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even send them provisions in an unarmed vessel, it is war.

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they transfer a soldier from fort to fort, or from State to State, it is war.

If they send out a ship to protect our citizens, it is war.

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue, it is war, horrible war.

Traitors, who are of the same material as the "cow boys" of the Revolution, are the only ones who defend the secession traitors in their unjust war against the best government which man ever invented. Beware!

"Partyism in Bedford county has been dropped."—*Bedford Inquirer, May 3d, Editorial column.*

"COUNTY TREASURER.—We are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention."—*Bedford Inquirer, May 3d, advertising column.*

"Partyism in Bedford county has been dropped," but still the *Republicans* intend holding a County Convention and nominating a County Ticket. A pretty way of "dropping" partyism, truly!—*Bedford Gazette, May 10.*

When we penned the line quoted by the *Gazette*, we expressed what we believed to be the truth, that "partyism in Bedford County has been dropped," so far as the war was concerned. The Bedford *Gazette* had been for weeks before we published this announcement, publishing the announcements of candidates for Associate Judge, Commissioner, and Treasurer, "subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention." Sooner than support the whole ticket nominated by a "Democratic County Convention," it was thought best to hold a Convention and nominate our own ticket, and support it, instead of voting for one nominated, probably, by the *Gazette* and its little disunion clique, and composed, in part, it might be, of disunionists. That paper would, no doubt, like to catch us in that little trap, but Republicans won't take the bait.—In Allegheny County, in this State, where the Republicans have 10,000 majority, they agree with the Democrats to hold a Union Convention, and nominate and support candidates from both parties. The same is the case, we believe, in several other Counties. Now, we propose the same plan of "dropping" partyism in Bedford County. What say you, *Gazette*?

The Governor of this State is carrying out this idea, also, for he has appointed Gen. Cadwallader, Major General; Gen. Patterson and Col. Wyncoop, Brigadier Generals; and Gen. Hale, Commissary General, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, all of whom are Democrats. In New York, the Republican Governor, has appointed Gen. John A. Dix, one of the most prominent Democrats in the Union, Major General of the New York volunteers. Truly all patriots drop politics in this war forced upon us by the traitors.

The following letter from Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar, was not received in time for our last paper. It gives us pleasure to hear that the reports of bad treatment are unfounded:

CAMP SCOTT, YORK, PA., May 8, 1861.

D. OVER, Esq.: *Sir:*

By letters received here by members and officers of the "Taylor Guards," we hear of a great many reports flying through our native County, in regard to our being ill-treated, and almost starved, in "Camp Scott," where we are now quartered. We do not know where these reports spring from, as not one of our men will admit that they make such statements in their letters home. They are without foundation, as we are very comfortably quartered, and receive every attention necessary from our commanding officers of the 13th Regiment. The officers are men of standing and well known as such, and should not be misrepresented, and ask to correct the false reports from here, to our friends. It is true we are not uniformed yet, but when there are so many to clothe, it can't be done all at once. We expect to be equipped in full in a few days. Our company are all well and doing fine.

WM. P. BARNDOLLAR, per
H. H. C. KAY.

Latest News.

Telegraphic dispatches of the latest date, state that John C. Breckinridge is to meet Maj. Anderson at Cincinnati, to take command under him for the Union.—Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has issued his proclamation calling out the 4 regiments of volunteers from that State called for by the President.—A steamer from Europe arrived the other day, with a quantity of improved modern arms for the Federal Government, and each succeeding steamer will bring more.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES SANSOM.

This eminent divine died suddenly in Brownsville, on Saturday, 4th inst., in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Sansom has been a Minister of the M. E. Church over 40 years, and was greatly beloved and respected for his many excellent qualities, and honored as a good man, and an able divine.

His unexpected death will be deeply felt by the entire Church as well as by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Sansom was a native of Bedford County, where many of his connections still reside.

SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH.—This is the title of a new paper, published in Chambersburg, by Messrs. G. H. Merklein & Co., at $2 per annum. It is neat, well conducted, and we hope will be successful.

We see it stated that Gov. Curtin has refused to allow the passage of colored soldiers through Pennsylvania, and that Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has done the same, in regard to that State.

The County Commissioners have appropriated $250,00 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in raising volunteers in Bedford County. The grand Jury recommended $500,00.

We have seen a letter from one of the volunteers of the Bedford Taylor Guards, dated at Camp Scott, in which he says that the Company have decided to enlist for three years or during the war.

We have not yet been able to procure a copy of the roll of our volunteer company at York.

The Partition of Virginia.

WHEELING, May 11.—Delegates continue to arrive at headquarters, the McClure House. About three hundred delegates are expected.

In addition to the counties before mentioned, which will be represented, are the counties of Upshur, Roane, Wirt, Barbour, Cabell, Dodshire, with Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam and Webster to hear from. Twenty-eight counties are sure to be represented.

Hon. James M. Stevenson, of Wood county, is spoken of as President of the Convention.

Capt. Britt's company of volunteers encamped at the Fair Grounds, this afternoon.

The new State will be called New Virginia, and embrace the most valuable portion of the mineral resources of the State.

A large meeting took place to-night in front of the McClure House, assisted by a band of music and fireworks. Hon. John S. Carlisle and Frank Pierpont spoke.

Mr Carlisle took ground in favor of separation from Eastern Virginia, and was rapturously applauded. He proclaimed that while there should be no coercion to go out, there should be none to prevent remaining in the Union. Virginia, he said, owed forty-nine millions of dollars. A debt incurred without benefit to Westeren Virginia, and he demanded to know by what right the citizens of this section should not be allowed to have an opinion of their own expressed and recognized in the State councils when the question of allegiance was discussed. Allegiance was first due to the Federal Government if their was no interference with State rights.

The Convention of Monday was referred to as an instrument of separation, and great enthusiasm.

Major Pendleton, of the Confederate States army, arrived to-day, and reports five thousand troops ready to be sent to Wheeling and vicinity from Harper's Ferry, at his own word. He thinks their presence is not necessary.

Arrangements have been made to prevent the introduction of hostile forces. Should an attempt be made, Camps Harrison and Dennison, and the Camp at Zanesville, Ohio, can throw ten thousand troops into Western Virginia when necessity requires. It seems as if necessity would require their presence in less than three days.

General Beauregard is at Richmond, and the difficulty of marching through the mountain passes of the Blue Ridge will retard his energetic movements.

There is an immense feeling here in favor of a division of the State, and it is increasing hourly at this moment. Songs are heard in its favor in all public places.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. SURRENDER OF A BRIGADE OF MISSOURI SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10, 1861.

Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States forces of this city.

Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost;

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1861.

To Gen. D. M. FROST—*Sir:* Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United Ttates. It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists, who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property, and the overthrow of its authority.

You are openly in communication with the so called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States; and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, under its flag, large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government, and co-operation with the enemy.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed), W. LYON,
Capt. 24 Infantry, commanding Troops.

It is understood that Gen. Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district.

Not expecteng any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack; therefore he accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command—about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed. Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between the two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blantowski, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upword of 20 persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to night: Messrs. Walter McDonald, Thos. A. Havens, Nicholas Knoblach, Emily Summers. The following are fatally wounded: Claiborne Wilson and Truman Wright.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of troops are thronging the streets.

The Democrat and *Anzeiger* offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, Mr. Donough, any violent demonstration, thus far, has been prevented.

All gun shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect *The Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The latenss of the hour prevents the obtaining of more reliable information to-night.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. Curtin has issued the following circular letter to the Colonels of regiments. There can be no doubt that the response will realize all that is expected by the Federal government from the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the Regiments now in the service of the State, know that it is "preferred to have all the Regiments already mustered into service for three months, which are not actually sent forward, re-mustered into service for three years or during the War, should they be willing to do so." I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preferance of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period, can be formed into Regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me pleasure to see the Regiments so promptly and patriotically offered to the State, give this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country.

Very Respectfully Yours,
A. G. CURTIN.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The lighting of a cigar caused the dreadful explosion of the oil well near Titusville, Pa., which killed 15 or 20 persons, burned many others, and became a small volcano. Mr. Rouse, one of the victims, was last year a Member of the Legislature, and leaves by will $50, 000 to the poor of Warren county.

SPEECHES OF FOUR GOVERNORS.

On Friday night Leland's Band proceeded to the Angier House, in Cleveland, to serenade the several Governors there assembled. "Hail to the Chief" was given by the band, followed by "Hail Columbia," and "The Red, White and Blue." At the close of the latter, there was a movement upon the Bank street balcony, and ex-Mayor Senter introduced Governor Dennison of Ohio.

GOV. DENNISON'S SPEECH.

The Governor made a few remarks, thanking the people for the attention. He had not come here to speak, but, with the Governors of other States, had more important business on hand, which would consume much of the night. He spoke of the universal determination to maintain the Federal Government, and said the North was already marshaled for the conflict. Whatever power he could command should always be exerted to sustain the Government and defend the State from all assailants, come from whatever quarter they may.—In the name of the people of Ohio, he said, treason shall be crushed out, rebellion shall be put down, at all hazards. Enthusiastic applause greeted this declaration. Gov. Dennison then introduced Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, who was welcomed by a round of cheers, followed by another for Pennsylvania.

REMARKS OF GOV. CURTIN OF PENN.

Gov. C. said he thanked the people for the cheers for Pennsylvania. That State was and ever would be loyal. There as well as everywhere in the North, a chord has been struck that viberates music to which all loyal citizens must keep step. Every man in Pennsylvania, said the Governor with emphasis, is ready to take up arms in defence of the Government. Our State was founded in peace, and her citizens love peace; but they also love the institutions of our fathers. There could be no doubt of the result. Treason must and will be crushed out. It is now no time to treat and daily with traitors. Pennsylvania is with Ohio in this contest, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with every loyal State to the end. The traitors may send their spies through the country, if they choose: let them report defection or dissatisfaction in our midst, if they can find any. Gov. Curtin closed by exclaiming: To arms, my fellow citizens! The land of Washington shall defend the flag of Washington, and it shall wave over every fort and capitol in the thirty-four States of the Union.

ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL OF WIS.

For the three hearty cheers that were given for Wisconsin, he thanked them. He said we have been accustomed to speak of our institutions as different from all others in the world. The thousand ties of patriotism and interest, we have said, are stronger to enforce our laws than the despotisms of the Old World. A great change has come—an enemy has grown up among us, threatening the subversion of our Government and the destruction of our institutions. We all know, where this war began, and we know where it ought to end. An army should go down the Mississippi, and leave a trail from Montgomery to Charleston; another should go down the Eastern coast, and the two armies meet at Charleston. There the war began; there it ought to end, when the city is wiped from existence—no monument left there to show that a human being once inhabited it—no place for even the owl to hoot or the bittern to mourn. [Loud cheers.] We have done the people of the South no injustice—we have given them what they never should have asked. There is but one sentiment among us now, however; we have obliterated all party distinctions, and know nothing but devotion to our country. The blood of our fathers shall be transmitted to generations yet to come, with not one right lost, not one attribute impaired. Our armies shall be the flails of a just God, with which, upon his Southern threshing floor, he shall pound out treason, and do full justice to all.

GOV. BLAIR OF MICHIGAN.

Gov. Blair of Michigan was then introduced.—After thanking the people for their greeting to Michigan, he said this was not the time for speaking, but for action. We are not to count the cost of this contest; it is enough to know that our Government is assailed. By the spirit of the people, we know that the flag of our county—our old flag—will yet be raised upon Fort Sumter.—[Cheers.] He trusted that the brave Anderson will plant that flag—sullied by no fault of his—upon the fortress he defended. Michigan, he said, was with the loyal States in spirit, determined that the union of the States shall still exist. No foreign power shall be established upon our Southern borders: no Jeff. Davis shall there establish a hostile Government. The traitors may, and shall, go into the Gulf, but they shall not take the territory with them. We must make short work of this contest; we cannot afford to be long about it. In our dispatches to the President each day we are saying, "Call upon us for more troops." He wanted to send half a dozen regiments from Michigan with the one called for, and the State was ready to pay the bills. The loyal States are resolved to live, and, if need be, to die, under the old flag. The armies of the Union would march, doing injustice to none, but, by the help of God, doing full justice to all. Cheers greeted Gov. B. when he closed.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President has issued a proclamation, setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of the loyal citizens are endangered, and as it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and of all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in that State, the President directs the commander of the forces of the U. S. on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An army officer arrived here to-day direct from Cairo. He brought despatches to the Government. He says there are plenty of troops now at Cairo to hold it against any force that may be brought to bear from the South. He says there was not the slightest apprehension of an attack at present. He says that exaggerated reports were constantly received that General Pillow, at the head of a large force, was preparing to make an attack. Those who are best acquainted with affairs there, do not believe that any immediate movement will be made.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

Henry Ward Beecher's oldest son, son-in-law intended, and one hundred of his Congregational Plymouth church, Brooklyn, have volunteered for the cause of Liberty and Law against treason and Secession. Mr. B offers himself for Chaplain.

SAD INDEED.—Gen Hall, of New York, has a son in the army of the Confederate States, and also a son in the New York 7th regiment. These may meet each other in conflict. Such are some of the fruits of civil war!

MAJOR ANDERSON IN TOWN.

Major Robert Anderson arrived in the city at half-past nine o'clock last evening, on his way to Kentucky, and slept all night at the Continental Hotel. He was received at Wilmington, Del., by three members of the Philadelphia committee of Councils. The Major exhibited his usual courtesy and unobtrusiveness in the company of these gentlemen. A carriage and the remainder of the committee were waiting for him at the Baltimore depot, and he was escorted to the Ninth street entrance of the Continental Hotel, where the police were awaiting his arrival. Happily, the crowd had not been apprised of his coming, and only a few were gathered together in the heavy rain. The Major was taken at once to his room, and welcomed to the freedom of the city.

At the depot, the Major was received by Mr. Dougherty, who welcomed him in a few remarks. The other committee men were Messrs. Cattell, Catherwood, Craig Dixon, McMakin, D. G. Thomas, and Col. Lewis Wilson, of the Second Ohio Regiment.

Major Anderson replied that he was a man of action, not of words, but that he cordially accepted the hospitalities of the city, and would avail himself of them until Saturday afternoon.

The Major was accompanied from Washington by Mrs. Lincoln, the lady of the President, and Simon Draper, Frank B. Cutting, and others. A large crowd was collected about the door of the Major's parlor, and they followed up the stairs even to the threshold of his private apartment. Here the Major remined a few moments, and then came down to a parlor on the second floor, where he was formally welcomed by Mr. Theo. Cuyler, President of Select Council.

SPEECH OF CUYLER.

The city of Philadelphia, sir, will have the high honor on to-morrow of expressing to you, in a more formal manner, but not in more hearty terms, a cordial greeting which her citizens through us extend to you. Meantime, I have been asked, as the president of the Council of our city, to utter these few brief words of the heartfelt welcome which springs unbidden at the mention of your name. We greet you as a patriot, friend, and brother, who has illustrated virtues which we cannot too highly prize in this hour of defection, and when so many officers have been untrue to the honor of our flag.

We feel that in honoring you we are honoring truth, duty and patriotism, which have entitled you to receive the honor of your fellow citizens. I only desire further to express the cordial greeting which we extend to you.

SPEECH OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

I rarely attempt to make a speech. I cannot attempt it now. I can only say to you I thank you most heartily, most sincerely, for the kind and flattering words with which you have greeted me. The duty I have performed, I have sought from that source to which we are all taught to look for guidance and assistance. I have only tried to follow the thoughts that I think God put into my heart. I thank you gentlemen.

When the Major had concluded, he retired at once to his room, and was accompanied by certain officials. He paused on the stairway, bowed to the crowd, and retired at once.

At noon to-day, Major Anderson will hold a public reception at Independence Hall. It was also contemplated to make arrangements for a grand review of troops by him, but the exigencies of the time will admit of no such distinction, nor will the Major so far embarrass the State and military as to consent.—*Phila. Press.*

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

Another Street Fight—The Home Guard Attacked—They Fire on the Crowd—Several Killed and Wounded

ST. LOUIS, May 12, 1861.—The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About 6 o'clock a large body of Home Guards entered the city through Fifth street, from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut street the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavements to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth street parties among the spectators began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks.

Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and, but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.

As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded. Jerry Switzer, a river engineer, John Garvin, and Wm. Cady, all citizens, were killed.—Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his entire arm will have to be amputated, J. Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr. Coates, received three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered. James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot. Several others were less seriously wounded. The house of Mr. Mathews received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. Only one of the soldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were released from the Arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower Wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the Arsenal.

Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day; notwithstanding, the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of experienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens.

All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing in the crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved, and lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city, but to avoid all further cause of excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference. In accordance with this proclamation a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city, and placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to act as a military Police Corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days, and several innocent Germans have been shot on the street.

The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons, charged with firing on the troops and shooting in the streeets, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson creates intense excitement at Jefferson City, and the Harris Military bill passed both House and Senate in fifteen minutes.

Another commotion was created on the reception of a dispatch stating that a large force of volunteers had left this city for Jefferson.

The powder recently purchased here was immediately sent into the country, and the State Treasury removed to a place of security. A large number of citizens enrolled themselves as a Home Guard, and several hundred troops are expected from surrounding counties, in obedience to a special call by the Governor.

At a session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses, extending the power over the Police Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About 1,900 Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—This morning a wagon containing a suspicious looking box and three men, was observed going out on the Fredrick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to General Butler, at the Relay House, he despatched a scouting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay at Ilchester.

On examination, it was found that the box contained Dickinson's steam gun, which obtained some notority here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th ult., and was for a few days in the custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured.

The soldiers brought the gun and the three men to the Relay House. The prisoners, one of whom was Dickinson, the owner and inventor of the gun, were sent to Annapolis.

The Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, have at last received their tents, and their condition is rendered much more comfortable.

Some troops, with a battery, were sent this morning to some point west of the Relay House.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.—About midnight a squad of some fifty mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn river. The guard returned the fire and about twenty shots were exchanged. The garrison regretted that the marauders were not dismounted and made to give an account of themselves.

Similar squads are raving about. Their acts are disavowed by the citizens. The eyes of Col Smith is upon them.

A sentinel in the yard was stabbed to-day by a man in citizen's dress.

A million dollars in specia passed through for Washington yesterday.

The regiments at Annapolis are to be sworn into service to-morrow by Lieut. A. S. Putnam, who is here for that purpose. The army officers who were in the service prior to April 1st will renew their oath of allegiance.

The steamer *Kill von Kull*, just arrived from Fortress Monroe, reports several prizes taken at Old Point Comfort. A lieutenant of the U. S. navy was found aboard of one of them.

A severe gale, with rain is prevailing.

The *Methodist*, published at New York, in its issue of Saturday April 20th, makes the following remarks: "Against reason, and patriotism, and law, for the constitution and its authority are trampled in the dust by those who had sworn to defend them. Against patriotism, for those who have inaugerated the the war, are our brothers, smiting, in their blind fury, the fair maternal breasts which have given suck alike to perjured and to loyal children: and against reason, most of all, because the whole miserable rebellion, from its first guilty flash, to the culmination of its shame in Charleston harbor, has been wholly without cause and without decent pretext."

Great Earthquake in South America.

The City of Mendoza Destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 3 — The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall on the 25th, with 360 passengers and $868 000 in treasure, arrived here this afternoon. She brings Valparaiso dates to the 30th ult. The city of Mendoza had been destroyed by a fearful earthquake, and some *eight thousand people killed*, on the 20th of March. San Juan was also reported to be destroyed, the bed of the river having been turned on it by the same earth quake.

Gen. Scott Renews His Pledge of Loyalty.

WASHINGTON, May 6 —To-day Gen. SCOTT, again, for the taird time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The members of his staff, who are here, followed his example.

ST. LOUIS, May 11—P. M.—Gen. Frost's brigade was released from the Arsenal this evening. The officers were liberated on their parole of honor, and the men took an oath not to bear arms against the United States during the present war.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE BREAKING UP OF PARTIES.

Slavery has been directly or indirectly the cause of breaking up all the political parties which have existed in the United States during the present generation. The old Whig party, formidable as it was for numerical strength, and splendid as it was in respect to the intellect of its leaders and the material of its rank and file, did not survive the administration of Mr. Fillmore. The Fugitive Slave Law and the other compromise measures of 1850 perhaps saved the Union; but they were the death of the Whig party, for from that time its decline was swift and certain. The American party, sprang up from the ashes of Whiggery, also died of the Slavery disease. The National American Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1855, split upon the famous twelfth section which endorsed Slavery, and "Sam's" back was broken from that period. The Democratic party was the next great victim to the African Juggernaut. Democracy had stood a good deal, and it was prepared to bear much before it would consent to be rent in twain; but Lecomptonism and Buchannanism were more than any party that ever existed could bear and live, and the death throes of Democracy were plainly visible at Charleston and at Baltimore in 1860. The Slave power, finding it could no longer control the Democratic party, threw that great organization overboard, and Democracy had no longer a national existance. This result was plainly foreshadowed by the great apostle of Secession half a century ago. Within a few days a letter, written by Commodore Charles Stewart, under date of the 4th inst., has been published, and in it "Old Ironsides" gives the details of a conversation which he had at Washington with John C. Calhoun in 1812. Commodore Stewart says that, after discussing with Mr Calhoun the conflicting sentiments of the North and South respecting the war, he remarked:

"You in the South and Southwest are decidedly the aristocratic portion of this Union, you are so in holding persons in perpetuity in slavery; you are so in every domestic quality; so in every habit of your lives, living and actions: so in habits, customs, intercourse and manners. You neither work with your hands, head, nor with any machinery, but live and have your living, not in accordance with the will of your Creator, but by the sweat of slavery, and yet you assume all the attributes, professions and advantages, of Democracy." Mr. Calhoun replied:—"I see you speak through the head of a young statesman and from the heart of a patriot, but you lose sight of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusion in respect to us Southrons; that we are essentially aristocratic I cannot deny, but we can and do yield much to Democracy. This is our sectional policy; we are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conversation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States, we control, under the Constitution, the governing of the United States, but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. The compromises in the Constitution, under the then circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers, but under the altered condition of our country from that period, leave to the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a Convention of the people and three fourths rule."

The contingency anticipated by the eminent South Carolina fire eater has come to pass.—The South has failed to control the Democratic party; it has dropped a political mask which it only assumed to suit its own selfish end and Democracy is dead. Slavery has killed it.

The latest political victim to Slavery is its latest legitimate offshoot, the Republican party. Lecomptonism, Southern insolence, the beating of Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, and many other causes, made the Republican party a political necessity. It has accomplished its mission, and it has gone down in the tempest which its created. Slavery created and destroyed the Republican party almost in the same breath. There are now but two parties, and they are almost strictly sectional. The first shot at Fort Sumter swept away all the old party lines at the North, and created a grand Union party, into which is merged all the relics of Wiggery, Americanism, and Republicanism. Until this great question of Union and Disunion is settled, there can be but one party in the North, and that will be the party of THE UNION.

Slavery created the Secession party, and it too, must share the fate of all its other political creations. Treason must be crushed out, and with it will perish the idea of Secession and Disunion. Will Slavery, after destroying everything with which it has been involved, turn, scorpion-like, upon its own body, and sting itself to death? The signs of the times seem to indicate this result.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 11.—The agent in charge of the Winans' steam gun testifies, on examination, that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, and not going out to practice at long range, as was stated by a Baltimore paper. The gun now guards the viaduct at the Relay House.

Gen. Butler is here to-day.

The steamship Empire City has arrived with the remainder of the Thirteenth Regiment, of New York, who are guarding the railroad from Annapolis to Bladensburg.

Major Stafford, of the Sixth Regiment of New York, expected the attack on Camp Butler on the night before last, a suspicious company known as the State Rights Cavalry having paraded having paraded the same day within four miles. The Major has obtained the names of all but three. He refused proffered aid from head quarters.

A large number of transports are to sail for Perryville.

Considerable cotton has accumulated at Old Point Comfort, which has been taken from the decks of the rebel vessels.

The Maryland contingent of Federal troops will be called out immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. There are volunteers enough already to fill the four regiments.—This is beyond question.

Senator Cooper will probably be made a Brigadier General.

A War Speech from Senator Douglas.

Senator Douglas was publicly received by the Illinois Legislature, on the 25th inst., and made a patriotic speech, urging immediate action in support of the Government. He said:

"Most of you know that I am a very good fighter in times of partisan strife. I hope to show you all that I am an equally good patriot in the time of my country's danger. It is now your imperative duty to throw party and party platforms to the winds, forgetting that you ever differed. Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have a theatre, if we desire, for partizan controversies.

"We are called upon to fold our arms and see our Capital seized, our archives carried away by those who glory in trampling the American flag in the dust. Illinois and my native State would say to-day, that if I had committed an error in my political career, it has consisted in leaning too far towards the South. I have never pandered to the prejudices of the North against the minority section. While I will never invade the constitutional rights of the South, nor sanction their invasion by others, I want them distinctly to understand that they must not invade my constitutional rights.—[Loud cheers.]

"It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. What do we see? Washington to be bombarded! The President of the United States and his Cabinet, elected and appointed to their places by the same authority as Geo. Washington and his constitutional advisers, to be carried off as hostages! The very demon of destruction to be let loose in the land! How long do you think it will be ere the guillotine is in operation? Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters. [Applause.] And to my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your national land! The shortest way now to peace consists in the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Vociferous applause.]

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13, 1861.

About 8 o'clock this evening a large train filled with troops arrived at the outer depot from the Relay House, containing 1,000 troops from each of the regiments stationed at the Relay House.

The 6th Massachusetts and 8th New York Regiments, with a battery of artillery, marched through South Baltimore to Federal Hill, a high point of ground on the south side of the harbor, directly overlooking the city, and one mile west of Fort McHenry.

The sudden appearance of the troops took the citizens by surprise. They were greeted with every demonstration of approbation, and immense crowds quickly gathered cheering at every step, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and many brought lamps and candles to the windows. Prominent citizens accompanied the troops to the hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thither, and procuring quarters for the troops until tents could arrive.

The troops seemed to be highly pleased with their reception, and expressed surprise and delight at the commanding position and fine prospect, with the whole city and country spread out before them.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, May 13, 1861.

The city is wild with enthusiasm. Flags are flying from nearly all the buildings.

The Convention met at 11 a. m., and after appointing a Committee on Credentials, adjourned to 3 p. m.

The Convention then resembled at that hour, and the Committee reported favorably to the admission of delegates from 25 counties to seats. Permanent officers were appointed, and resolutions adopted appointing a Committee on State and Federal Relations. Before its adoption a discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson of Wood County, who thought a division of the State premature, and John S. Carlisle, who said we must have immediate and prompt action. He wanted no paper resolves.

The Committee then adjourned until morning.

The ceremonies of hoisting a flag over the Custom-House, this afternoon, were very imposing. Thousands of people were on the ground; the national airs were sung, and speeches were made by J. S. Carlisle and others.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or failing, weak, or defective sight, will be promtly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
May 10, 1861.

The corner-stone of the St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, near Bowser's Mill, will be laid with appropriate services, on Whit-Monday, the 20th inst.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. William Amick, of St. Clairsville, to Miss Anne Catharine Wertz of Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Jos. Correll, Mr. Levi Miller, to Miss Martha O. Swartzwelter, all of this County.

Accompanying the above notice we received "a dollar," for which the young and happy couple have our thanks. May they enjoy a long life of unalloyed bliss.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., James Buchanan Gump son of Mr. Geo. Gump aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

D. G. Bush, a leading Breckenridger in Centre county in the last campaign, being called upon in a public meeting said, "I was a Breckinridge Democrat in the last campaign. I respected Breckenridge as a man—as a statesman I revered him—*as a Secessionist, I would hang him.*" Stick to that Mr. Bush, and you'll be sound."

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., May 15th 1861.

Ashcom, Minnie Miss	Loyel, Naomi Miss
Adron, Mrs.	Mason, J. H.
Barley, Susan Mrs.	Muncey, C. M. L. Miss
Bliss, Charles A.	Makaley, Joseph
Bratton, Mary Mrs.	Nelson, Wm.
Boyer, John	Patton, Wm Gen.
Beoun, Esther, Mrs.	Koontz, C. M. C. Miss
Campbell, Mathew	Kites, Sam'l D.
Cole, David	Reifsnider & Co.
Cole, Charles	Reamed, F. C. Col.
Carn, John	Reighart, Henry
Cleugh, George	Shafer, S.
Fockler, J. & Son	Seath, Hamilton
Fagert, George	Smith, Loreto
Fredrick, Sarah	Shoaf, Elizabeth
Goncher, W.	Schroyer, Cardila
Glven, W.	Stoler, Jacob
Harner, Prisilla Miss	Suters, W. 2
Haney, Wm.	Troutman, B.
Halland, Wm.	Wagerman, Jacob
Kniseley, John 2	Wilkes, C.
Lewis, David J.	Williams Jed.

WM. KISER, P. M.

May 17, 1861.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,

Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz:

350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and south side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a log house and shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 25 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator of Dan'l Means, dec'd.

May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. Wm. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodberry Township.

TERMS: ⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

AARON REED,
Executor of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd.

May 17, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Dan'l Buzzard, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

May 17, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

May 17, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10. 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Administrators.

May 10, 1861.

A CARD.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.

May 3, 1861.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Crape de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WORKING,
Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will,

On Saturday the 8th day of June,

expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861.

JOHN W. SAMS,
Executor.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
Adm'r.

May 10, 1861.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.-z

Duff's College.

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.
The Only Commercial College in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H. DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid,	1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship,	5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers,	54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.

April 19, 1861.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Gideon D. Trout, on Saturday the 18th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the erection of a Bridge over Dunning's Creek, at Griffiths fording, in St. Clair Township. Plan and specifications may be seen at the House of Gideon Trout.

By order of the commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Clerk.

May 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
Adm'r.

May 3, 1861.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER.
Executors

April 12, 1861.

ATTENTION
BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in Schellsburg, on Saturday the 11th of May, inst., for inspection, in winter uniform, with plume, and ten rounds of cartridge. A full turn-out is earnestly desired.

By order of the Captain.

W. J. SMITH, O. S.

May 3, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.
NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a milinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.

May 3, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.—Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Adm'r.

May 3, 1861.-*

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuleney, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.

DAVID EVANS.

May 3, 1861.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

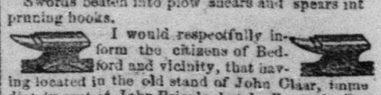
☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-3

PRICE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

WM. COOK.

April 19, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same pro portion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to a care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and all artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretore existing under the firm of Miller '& Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themseives indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.
J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.
Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same. GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

N. B. The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired.
Hopewell, Pa., Apr 12, 1861.

Humphreys' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES
for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted. A. B. CRAMER, & CO
Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon; at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ROGERS & GEST,
NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.

Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by ROGERS & GEST,
No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to persons. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861–* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.
March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.
March 5, 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackerel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GREAT BARGAINS

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of
WINTER GOODS
at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON
April 5, 1861.–f

CAUTION.

TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. JOSEPH NICODEMUS.
Dry Ridge, April 5, 1861.–*

TO STOCK OWNERS.

FOR the benefit of my patrons in Union, St. Clair, Bedford, Snakespring and South Woodberry Townships, I will inform them that I will not practice Veterinarian Surgery in the coming season. I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage. I would also inform my patrons and others, that the accomplished Surgeon; SONROD DELLING will practice in the above named Townships.

Mr. Delling, after five years experience, has won for him a reputation unequaled, in this part of the country, and the Public will find him an expert hand in the whole veterenarian science.
D. D. ESHLEMAN
Woodberry, April 19.–

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Joseph Weyant, late of Union Township, dec'd, will make application to the next Orphans' Court to be